stances. Trainmen have been predicting such an accident for several years.

Fully a dozen injured persons, after having their injuries dressed, went away without giving their names. Most of the passengers were people on the way to the mountain summer resorts.

jumped the track I was in next to the last coach, was thrown violently between two seats, and when I recovered it was all over. The coaches lurched and hummed along like they were alive. I have no doubt that the accident was caused by the engine jumping the track, for if the switch was open the conches would not have left the track. The engineer declares the signals were all right. It is one of those things in railroading that will happen. The scene of the wreck was awful. Goaches, freight cars and engines were mixed together with rails and crossties, and the roadbed was torn up for twenty-five yards. Coach No. 71 was completely demolished. The engine of the express was a mass of broken steel and iron. The front of the freight engine was torn away.

The freight yard contains a large number of tracks, all branching out from this switch. The racks were filled with freight cars. It was into this mass the express planged. The switch has been tended ten years by Michael Donohue. has been tended ten years by Michael Donohue. He is corroborated in his statement that the switch was closed. The railroad men are unanimous in their opinion that no one is to blame, that the accident was unavoidable. Assistant Division-Superintendent Watson is here, and has ordered that no expense be spared in caring for the injured. A bookkeeper of Mead & Taft, of Cornwall, was on his way to Newburg to make a deposit of \$3,000. The purse containing the money was lost, but was afterward found, and returned by Michael Flannigan, an employe of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Many persons were thrown twenty and thirty feet. One woman was thrown over a ten-foot fence and man was thrown over a ten-foot fence and a her arm torn from its socket. The train waboy—James Nelson—was thrown into a freight londed with oats and was not found for a time.

A large force of hands are rapidly removing the

A large force of hands are rapidly removing the wreck. There is no delay in traffic.

St. Lake's Hospittal, which is of limited capacity, has done wonders in caring for the injured. Miss Laura Heaton, of Highland Falls, although both legs are broken, was able to talk. She thinks the unknown dead woman is a bride who sat happily in the seat in front of her when the collision occurred. Miss Heaton was on her way to Newburg to buy a pair of shoes.

Among those in the wrecked train were F. W. Marsh, wife, son and daughter, of Bridgeport. Conn. The party were on their way to Chicago to the World's Fair. He, as a railroad man, says it is the most frightful railroad wreck he ever saw. One miraculous escape reported is that of a boy who was thrown through a window and landed twenty feet away. A novel, "Awajfing the Verdict," with a card from a public library to "Miss Maylander, South Eighteenth-st., Brooklyn," was found to-night. It is thought to be a low to the unknown woman. The town is thronged with people looking for friends and relatives.

The Michels were the family of Leopold Michel.

tives.

The Michels were the family of Leopold Michel, realthy retired dealer in diamonds, whose home to No. 80 Lee ave. They were on their way the country to spend the heated term. It is I that Mrs. Wright, who was killed, was the

to the country to spend the heated term. It is said that Mrs. Wright, who was killed, was the mother of Mrs. Michel.

Coroner Corwin empannelled the following jury: James Hastings, foreman: John S. Wilson, Joseph Hampson, Richard Samuel, James Fitzgerald, Charles H. Van Gorden, William H. B. Sards, William H. Pope, Boardman S. Brown, The jury held a session this afternoon, looked over the ground at the wreck and adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AWAITING NEWS OF FRIENDS. OROWDS WATCH THE TRAINS ARRIVE AT THE WEST SHORE STATION - THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Many anxious friends of persons on the wrecked train stood about the trainshed and waiting room of West Shore Raffroad yesterday afternoon and evening. Most of them were men awalting official tidings as to the injury or well-being of their wives and mothers. Some took trains for the scene of the wreck. Leopold Michel, a real estate dealer, of No. Brooklyn, was the most concerned of the throng. On the ill-fated train was his wife, mothern-law, and five daughters and a servant. None of these escaped injury. His wife had a severe scalp wound, two of his daughters broken thighs, another a broken leg, and another a badly smashed shoulder. The news of the serious injury of the newshoy in the train was received with much regret by the raticoad officials at Weehawken, for he was a general favorite. Every effort was made to learn his addr

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.-The International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America opened here this afternoon, and will continue three days. Most of the States and Canada were well represented. Indications are that 3,000 delegates will be present. Last evening a party of 100 arrived from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. President John H. Chapman, of Chicago, pened the convention this afternoon, and addresse Baptist Young People's Union, of Indianapolis, and others, while responses were made by the Rev. II. L. Henson, of Baltimore; the Rev. C. A. Barber, of Rochester, N. Y., and others.

" SHAKESPEARE'S" MURDERER ASKS FOR PARDON Albany, July 13 (special),-George Franks, alias "Frenchy," has asked Governor Flower to pardon him. He was sentenced on July 10, 1891, for life, for the murder of the old woman called "Slackespeare," "Frenchy" is now confined in the State hospital at Mattrawan.

In November, 1891, Frank was convicted of murde in the second degree on the charge of killing Carrie Brown, alias "Old Shakespeare," in the East River Hotel on April 24, 1891. Frederick B. House, who de fended Frank, did not know who was trying to have him pardoned. He believed that the man was cruzy and ought to remain where he was unless placed in a private asylum.

MILLER'S LYNCHERS TO BE SUED FOR DAMAGES. Springfield, Ill., July 13 (Special).-It is reported here that the National Citizens' Rights Association, of which Judge Albien W. Tourgee is president, has interested itself in the case of C. J. Milier, who was lynched recently at Bardwell, Ky. Backed by the orgaulzation, Mrs. Bertie Miller, widow of the negro, will bring an action for damages against the City of Carlisle County, Ky., his bondsmen and the in Cividual members of the posse who aided in the capkentucky who participated in the affair; and the peo-le of Bardwell, Ky. Suit will be begun in the United States Court for the Southern District of Hilnois.

THIEVES TAKE A CHURCH ORGAN TO PIECES

Two young thieves of Guttenburg e-tered the First Congregational Church at that place yesterday afternoon, and took the organ to pieces for the purpose of getting out the lead-pipe. Just as they were preparing to remove their booty, the pastor, the Rev. R. B. Haskell, appeared and arrested one of the thieves.

SOUTH ORANGE CITIZENS EXCITED

An excited meeting of the South Orange township hat place. Clinton E. Brush, the member of the littee who, as a Republican, has been unearthing the Democratic frauds reported that the total funds involved were about \$21,000, of which \$14,000 was ras only a belance in bank of \$1,400. Citizens were led in to question the committee, and an excited mittee in scathing tones for retaining in office nafessed defaulter. David Sparrow attempted the collector, describing him as "one of oblemen," but he was hooted down. It was sed that a New-York expert was there at work accounts, and would soon make a full report.

MURDERED FOR GAIN.

Continued from First Page.

been to see Dr. Minden and inquire if his signature on the papers was correct. At length H. G. Conductor Anderson said: "When the train Julian, a special agent in the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, went to see Dr. Minden about the identification of the body of Baum. He said that he had a check for the \$3,500 due the

> "If you don't mind I will go with you and see Mrs. Baum," said Dr. Minden, "as she has not paid me yet, and I should like to be present when she gets the money."

He accompanied Mr. Julian to the flat in Thirteenth-st., and was astonished to find it empty. Mrs. Baum, Dr. Meyer and the man Wimmer had

THE MURDERERS PLEE THE CITY Peter Schaeffler, the landlord, who had an office in the Bible House, also had been surprised at the sudden disappearance of the woman and her companions, although the rent for the flat had been paid. Mr. Julian was not so much | Dr. C. W. Meyer, who is wanted in New-York for

alias William Reuter, alias Henry Meyers, alias DEMOCRATS AND COMMERCE Henry Maylor, and Maria Meyer, alias Emilie Baum, alias Marie Meyers, for giving thirty grains of antimony to Gustav H. M. Joseph Baum on March 50, 1892. The only witness who went be-fore the Grand Jury was Dr. Simon B. Minden. District-Attorney Nicoll would not show reporters the report of the chemical analysis of Baum's stomach and intestines.

VICTIMS IN THE WEST.

THE LIFE OF THE MURDERERS IN DETROIT. SEVERAL TIMES DR. MEYER WAS SUSPECTED.

BUT ESCAPED-THEY USED THE NEWS-PAPERS TO HELP THEM-THEIR

SQUALID APARTMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Detroit, July 13.-Dr. Carl Shaffer and his wife were arrested at their home in this city last evening at the instance of H. G. Jolian, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York. Mr. Julian asserts that the so-called shaffer is none other than surprised. Circumstances had come to light in the murder by poison of Ludwig Brandt, or Baum, the office of Daniel B. Gillette, the Treasurer of in 1892. They refused absolutely to talk and made



the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which explained the sudden flight of the poisoners. Dr. Meyer had called at the office, in company with Baum's supposed widow, to collect the \$3,500 insurance on Baum's life. Mr. Gillette asked some questions regarding the date of the woman's manufacture and the average highly of her child and marriage and the expected birth of her child, and he secured at Toledo. He introduced her to the the contradictory answers in: de him suspicious. Equitable life Insurance Company as Mrs. Wellor Then Dr. Meyer said that Baum probably died from typhoid fever, although Dr. Minden had He took the girl to South Bend. She was taken ill. written "chronic dysentery" as the cause. There | believed she was being poisoned, and fled. He would have to be an investigation, Mr. Gillette secured a domestic at Indianapelis, passed her off as said. Dr. Meyer appeared frightened at the world and the woman turned pale. They got out of the office in a hurry, and immediately made prepatible. The fraud was discovered and paythe office in a hurry, and immediately made preparations for flight.

The disappearance of Dr. Meyer and the woman led Mr. Gillette and Mr. Julian to suspect that Raum had been murdered, and they communicated their suspicions to Corener Schultze in confidence. He-caused Baum's body to be disinterred, and an autopsy was performed by Proessor R. Ogden Doremus and Deputy Coroner Walsh. Dr. Minden was present at the autopsy and identified the body as that of Baum.

TRACES OF POISONING DISCOVERED. The analyses which Professor Doremus made not finished until nine months after the time of the autopsy. In the mean time Dr. Minden, the undertaker and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, had received letters from Mrs. Baum dated at Detreit, but giving no address in that city. She said she would be unable to pay her debts until she obtained the money from the instrance companies. It was learned that she had received the money from two of the coapanies. Dr. Minden wrote to the woman, inclosing his bill, but his letter, which had been addressed to "Mrs. Emilie Baum, Detroit, Mich., was returned to him from the Dead Letter Office.

Coroner Schultze and the officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company made no effort to find the woman until recently, when Professor Doremus made known to them the results of his analyses. He had satisfied himself that there had been sufficient antimony in the intestines to cause the man's death. Antimony is a mineral poison, the effect of which, when administered in small quantities, is to cause an illness take chronic dysentery. When, the report of Professor Doremus was re-Company, had received letters from Mrs. Baum favorte. Every effort was made to learn his address in order that his family might be notified of his sections condition.

The fireman of the freight engine, which was standing in the yard when the locomotive of the passenger train crushed into it, arrived at Weeshawkin on the train which reached there at 8:33. He was a much flightened man even then, but was suffering from nothing more than the shock.

Late in the evening a party of friends of Charles F. Ruh, a police justice of Union Hill, N. J., arrived at the station to learn his condition. Nothing could be found out. Mr. Ruh is a politician of Hudson County, being active in reform movements.

The official report given out by the company's officers was as follows:

"The accident at Newburg at noon to-day to our train No. 1, day express, westbound, was, as near as we can mow ascertain, caused by a misplaced switch. The train, which was running at fail speed, ran into the freightyard, colliding with cars, and several of the cars were hadly broken. Five passengers were killed, but not yet identified, there being nothing on their persons to show who they are.

BAPTISTS IN SESSION IN INDIANAPOLIS.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—The International Contents of the Baptist Young Peeple's Union of

Inspector McLaughlin received word by telegraph yesterday morning that the prisoners were in custody in Detroit, and Detective-Sergeants Trainor and Von Gerichten started for Detroit last evening with the requisition papers to bring the prisoners back to New-York.

Dr. Minden said yesterday: "I have no doubt that the man known as Baum in this city, whom I attended and thought to be suffering from chronic dysentery, was poisoned, although I did not know unt'l to-day that Professor Doremus had found sufficient antimony to account for the man's death. The effect of antimory, when given in small doses, cannot well be distinguished from chronic dysentery, although there is a slight rash on the body of the patient in cases of antimony poisoning. I recail now that when I asked Mrs. Baum to consent to a consultation, after the medicine which I prescribed failed to check the progress of what I believed to be dysentery, the woman suggested that her husband might be suffering from typhoid fever. Probably her suggestion was made by the advice of Dr. Meyer, with the purpose of leading me astray in case I noticed a rash on Baum's body. Other symptoms of typhoid fever were not present, however, and I did not look for a'y rash on the patient's body. There was no antimony in the medicines which I prescribed. I did not see Dr. Meyer at the house, and I saw the man known as Wimmer only a few times."

POSITIVE PROOF OF THE DEATH OF BAUM. Trainor and Von Gerichten started for Detroit

POSITIVE PROOF OF THE DEATH OF BAUM. to him as Baum really had died. He could not believe it was possible that the body of another

helieve it was possible that the body of another man had been substituted. Mr. Schaeffler, the landlord, also had looked at the body and was sure that it was the body of the tenant known as Baum.

The officials at Police Headquarters said that there was every reason to believe that Baum was deliberately poisoned by the persons with whom he had planned to deceive the insurance companies. The identification of his body seemed to have been positive. It would be awkward, however, if Baum should appear as a witness when Dr. Meyer and his wife were called for trial for murdering him.

UNCONCERN AT THE MUTUAL LIFE. The officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were not at all communicative yesterday over the arrest and indictment of Dr. Meyer and

the woman whom he calls his wife.

"We have no more interest in the case than the other insurance companies which were instrumental in following this man," said C. J. Smith, one of the officers of the company. "We will not make any effort to have Dr. Meyer brought here for trial. We do not care where he is tried, so long as justice is done. Our main interest is in the principle of the thing. This company did not lose anything by him, and, in fact, is ahead; because we have the premiums which were paid on the policy, and the company would not pay the policy on Baum's life, because there was a discrepancy in statement as to the cause of death. The death certificate said that Baum died from inflammation of the bowels, while Dr. Meyer told us that he died from typhoid fever. Then we began to make the investigations which have coded with the man's arrest. Meyer looked for all the world like an Anarchist. He wore a lot of hair which usually was dishevelled, and he had wild, flerce-looking eyes." "We have no more interest in the case than the

THE MURDERERS INDICTED

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for murder in the first degree against Henry Meyer,

the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which ex- | no resistance to arrest, and expressed his wife, and took out a \$5,000 policy on ment refused, but the man escaped. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that

the identification of Meyer is complete," said Mr. Julian. "I have several people who will positively papers to their own advantage. He advertised for a semale companion, and Mrs. Meyer advertised for a gentleman companion. They received numbered eletters asking for the tempting position advertised. I have personal knowledge of five of their victims, but the probability is that their victims can be numbered by the score?

AN UMBRELLA POKED IN HIS EYE.

DAVID KAUPMAN ASSAULTED AND TABBED BY THREE MEN-HE IS IN A CRITI-

David Kaufman, of No. 106 East One-hundred and third.st., was set upon by two men and a woman last night in front of his house. One of the men stabled him over the left eye, and another poked an umbrella into the other eye. Kaulman now lies at his borne ander Mendelson, twenty-six years old, of No. 53 East Elghty-thi-d-st.; Charles Goldstein, eighteen, and Simon Goldstein, twenty five, of No. 164 East One-hundred and third st. The mother In-law of Mendelson, the parent of the Goldsteins, also took a hand in

men were torked up.

The trouble is said to have arisen because Kaufman had gone to the employers of Mrs. Goldstein's daughter and complained of her conduct toward Mrs. Kanf and complained of her conduct towards and complained of her conduct towards and towards from the conduct towards and to be slightly demented. In reverge for Kaufman's mether, who is said to be slightly demented. In reverge for Kaufman's action in complaining of the Goldstein girl, her brothers made the brutal attack on Kaufman.

J. S. WALLACE, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

HE CAME OVER FOR REST, AND TALKS ON HOME RULE AND SILVER.

and a Protestant, he is a strong Home Ruley.

The fact that Mr. Wallace represents an English, rather than an Irish, constituency is due probably to the fact that he has devoted a portion of his time to champlening the labor interests of the resistant. dents of the East End of London, and in 1892 took an important part in the dockers' strike, the match-girls' strike and the organization of the Barge Builders' Union. On his return from his visit to this country last summer, he was received by a pro-In Parliament he advocates what is known a "London Pregramme," the limitation of the working hours of miners, railway and tramway employes, and the opening of workshops and factories for technical education, for which he would use the funds of the

charities and guilds of the City of London. Mr. Wallace said that, having been released from his Parliamentary duties by a three-weeks' "pair," he had "run over" for a little rest. As to the prospects of Home Rule, Mr. Wallace said that the present bill, which was sure to be thrown out by the House of Lords, was intended only to pave the way for future legislation, which he felt was sure to be crowned with success. The real struggle would come next year, after the Lords had acted, when mons, passed and sent again to the Upper House Mr. Wallace is confident that within two years the peers will yield, and Home Rule be an accomplished

"I trust that you newspaper men didn't send that Denver dispatch to England to-day. (The speaker referred to Governor Waite's utterances.) Tose West ern fellows are acting exactly like my fellow-country men in Ulster, only opposition to Home Rule is the rallying cry there, while silver is the fetich worshipped here. In both sections the leaders have e-mally taker leave of their senses.

Wallace, "is more American progress in England and more English conservatism in America." Mr. Wallace will sail in the New-York to-morrow and expects to be in his seat in the House of Commons on

A QUIET DAY AT GRAY CABLES.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 13.—President Cleveland enjoyed another quiet day at Gray Gables. He had no callers. Colonel Lamont and Dr. Bryant re-turned from Peter's Pend Inst night and to-day took a fishing excursion down the bay. The President did not even drive up to the village. Colonel Lamont expects to leave here on Saturday, and Dr. bryant will start either the same day or soon after. The President has nearly recovered from his attack of rheumatism. His sister, Mrs. Hoyt, of Heatrice, Neb., started away this merning.

Providence, R. I., July 13.-Cardinal Gibbons left Narragansett Pier today, after a week's sojourn, for New-York. During his stay at the seashere he has devoted five hours a day regularly to work upon a book which he is writing. His final hours at the Pier were passed at Matunack in calling on Edward Everett Hale and Susan Hale.

THE GIOVANNI BAUSAN AGAIN IN FORT The Glovanni Bausan, the Italian cruiser, arrived here yesterday from Newport. She came by way of Long Island Sound, and passed through Hell Gate early in the afternoon.

ECONOMY" AND "REFORM" LIKELY TO WRECK THE LATTER.

UNSATISFACTORY OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE WHEN THE NEW CON-GRESS GETS TO PASSING LAWS.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 13.-It is proclaimed by Demo-eratic lenders that one of the "reforms" to be effected efore the end of the first regular session of the LIIId Congress will be the repeal of the act authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts with American steamship companies for the transportation of the foreign mails of the United States; and it is strongly asserted by men who are supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Administration that President Cleveland will recommend such action in his annual message. This reactionary policy seems likely to be adopted and carried out at a time heavily handicapped than ever before by being forced into competition with the foreign commerce of other countries, which is stimulated and promoted by enormous subsidies, and at a time when our consuls are constantly calling attention to the unsatisfactory-condition of trade between the United States and the countries in which they are stationed.

the foreign trade of the colonies of Australasia, for example-a trade that by all the laws of commerce and the geographical situation and advantages naturally belongs to the United States. It is a trade which in 1890 (the latest period for which complete official figures are obtainable) amounted to £75,225,727, or about \$376,000,000 in round figures. The share of the United States in that trade amounted to only \$15,542,100, or about 4 per cent. In 1892 the foreign trade of the colony of New South Wales amounted to £42,748,773, or about \$213,900,000 in round figures. The share of the United States in that trade amounted to less than \$8,000,000, or less than per cent. This was a decrease of nearly \$10,000,ooo as compared with the preceding year, although the total falling off in the foreign trade of the colony in 1892 as compared with 1891 was less than \$43,-000,000. The trade of New South Wales with France in 1801 amounted to about \$2,500,000; in 1892 it incressed to \$4,400,000. The trade with Germany, which amounted to about \$6,000,000 in 1801, increased in 1892 to nearly \$8,000,000, making it equal to that with the United States, although it was only United Kingdom and New South Water in 1892 anted kingdom and Sew Solith water in 1895, \$16,070,000 less than in 1891, a decrease of about 16.23 per cent, while the decline in the trade between the United States and the same colony amounted to more than 44 per cent.

What are the causes of this un atisfactory condition of our foreign trade with New South Water.

Consul Kapus, of Sedney, whose report will soon be published, answers the question as follows:

plying between Europe, America and Australia umke sydney their terminus. The other Australian potts are simply way ports and ports of call; and, though eamships leave here every week, and even oftener, and that one only every four weeks."

The consul was informed by the Deputy Postmaster.

eral of the colony that 167 steamships leave Sydney every year for Europe, "not to mention an occasional ocean tramp," while only thirteen clear for the United States. There are two bi-weekly lines between sydney and London, so that a steamer sails every Monday, and each line receives an annual sub-ldy of £85,000, or about \$425,000, making \$550,000 a year for the two lines. Between Marsellles and stdney (with steamship service also to New Caledonia) the French Government maintains a line 8723.700. The German Government subsidizes a line between Bremen and Sydney at a cost of 1,000,000 four weeks for sydney. There is also a German line between Hamburg and Sydney, which sends a steamer Line, the Tyer Line, the Gulf Line and the Port trips between Sydney and European Porls. It appears, therefore, that the regular cash subsidies paid lines between sydney and various European ports amount to no less than \$2,070,550

and regular steamship communication between the storage battery charged by the main engines, when Austrelasian colonies and the United States. The submerged. When they dive under the water both sceamic Steamship Company, of San Francisco, operales its vessels in conjunction with the Union Steamship Company, of New-Zewland, the former running two steamers and the latter one. These ships leave pelling apparatus, which also serves to submerge her. from Finneburg, Germany, by relatives and arrived it therefore, thirteen trips a year. The colony of New South Wales pays a subsidy of \$1,000, or \$20,000, the middle of the boat at the centre of gravity that schurz, of that city, sent her on to Chicago and she is about lifty years old, is a frequent visitor to these shores, having important business interests on addition to this the United States pold to the two the desired depth has been reached the angle is adstanting the service pay at pound-library and five the sub-nerged these propellers are turned in the side of the Atlantic. Although an Ulsterman steamship companies mentioned, in the fiscal year install so as to delea the best service pay at pound-library in the sub-nerged these propellers are turned in the service pay at pound-library in the sub-nerged these propellers are turned to the sub-nerged the sub-nerge steamship companies mentioned, in the fiscal year and fine the fiscal year ended Jame 20, 1802, the enormous sum of \$55,000 fine. By revolving them slowly the boat can be maintained at any place.

The Holland boat depends for her submersion on steamships which make the voyage from San Francisco what are known as fin furthers. They are atranged asian colonies thirteen times a year, in American The Holland boat depends for her submersion on steamships which make the voyage from San Francisco what are known as fin furiders. They are atranged need of more frequent and speedy means of communi-stern drives the boat ahead a slight inclination of the

"The ships of the American Line are much inferior in size, speed and equipment to the first class passen-ger vessels of the other countries. With vessels of adequate size, power and steaming capacity, there are no reasons, so I have been informed by competent authorities, why the voyage should not be made in order to build up an extensive and valuable trade with the colonies of Australasia, swifter and more frequent steem communication must be established, say by yessels that leave here every two weeks and make the trip in eighteen days. such a line would not be a paying investment at first without assistance from the Government; but, as connections are established, trade-developed and the tourist and business travel diverted and become the most important factor in the establishfacturers and productrs." But the United States, just at the time when the

party in power threatens to reverse a policy under which the beggarly sum of \$55,000 is paid to carry its mails to and promote its commerce with Australia.

which the beggardy sum of \$55,000 is paid to carry its mails to and promote its commerce with Australia, is forced into competition with Canada, as the following extract from "Commercial Relations, Canada, No. L." will show:
"By an act of 1889 a subsidy of £25,000 was granted for the establishment of a fortnightly steamship service between Canada and Australia or a proportional amount for a monthly service. By an act passed in 1892 this was amended so as to authorize the payment of a subsidy for a service not less frequent than monthly. An arrangement has recently been entered into for the immediate esteblishment of a service between Sydney and Vancouver, British Columbia, calling at Hombiala, in the Sandwich Islands, and Victoria, Pritish Criombia, and making connection as far as practicable at Sydney with all local lines to ports in Australia and New-Zealand. Two steamers the Miswera and Warrimoo-are to be used, each of a gross torbinate of over 3,300 tons, and capable of an average speed of got less than 15-1-2 lanots an hour, with subour and cabin accommodation for at least 130 passengers, and with every comfort and convenience of the best Atlantic liners of their size; they being especially adapted for Lopical voyages. The service will be monthly, and the trip between Sydney and Vancouver is not to exceed twenty-one days, including one day's detention at Honolulu."

In addition to the annual subsidy of £25,000 (\$125,000) to be paid by Canada, it is expected that the Australian colonies will contribute £20,000 (\$125,000) to be paid by Canada, it is expected that the Australian colonies will contribute £20,000 (\$125,000) to be paid by Canada, it is expected that the Australian colonies will contribute £20,000 (\$125,000) to the annual subsidy of £25,000 to be paid by Canada, it is expected that the Australian colonies will contribute £20,000 (\$125,000) to be paid by Canada, it is expected that the Oyage between Vancouver and Sydney is not to exceed twenty-one days, whereas the average duration of the voyage b

Washington, July 13.-The first of the twelve ships Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts has been completed, and will be tested at the Indian Head Navel proving ground as soon as a proof mount can be built. Seven of the guns are well advanced.

FOR A FULLER HISTORY OF PENSION AP-

PLICANTS.
Washington, July 13.—Commissioner Lochren of the Pension Bureau to-day issued an order directing that hereafter in making calls upon the War and Navy Departments for information regarding the service of applicants for pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, a request shall be made for a full military and medical history of the soldier. Hitherto these calls

nt and discharge. This new order is important from the fact that it shows a purpose on the port of the Pension Office to make a more searching inquiry than formerly into the causes of the applicant's disability and ascertain from official sources whether it may not have resulted from his own vicious habits. This information is material, as under the act of June 27, 18:0, such applicants are specifically barred from receiving pensions.

BREADSTUFFS AND COTTON.

HEAVY DECREASE IN EXPORTS AND MARKED DECEME IN PRICES.

THE GREATEST SHRINKAGE IN VALUES OF WHEAT AND COEN SENT ABROAD-PER-CENTAGES SHOWN BY THE

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 13.—The official report of ex-ports of bread-tuffs issued to-day shows that the total value of the exports of barley, corn, cornmeal, oats, oatmeal, rye, wheat and wheat flour during the oats, ontineal, rye, wheat and wheat flour during the year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$188,981,992, as compared with \$288,925,000 during the year ended June 30, 1892, being a net decrease of \$99,943,008, or more than 34 per cent. The only item which showed an increase over the preceding year was wheat flour, the experts of which in 1893, amounted to \$22,550,950, are what \$75,000,650, in 1893, amounted to 873,580,862, against \$73,229,650 in 1892, being an increase of \$551,212. The decrease in each of the other items was as follows: Barley, \$282,603; corn, \$20,437,696; cornmeal, \$126,318; onts, \$2,753, 054; oatmeal, \$389,474; rye, \$10,261,900; wheat, \$65,093,091.

The value of the exports of the same produring the month of June, 1893, amounted to \$15,912,-751, which was \$536,226 less than the exports in June, 1892, being a decrease of less than 3.3 per cent. The items of increase in June were as follows: Barley, \$198,774; corn, \$527,827; oats, \$190,818 al, \$28,362; wheat flour, \$90,655; total, \$1, 026,216. The items of decrease were as follows Cornmest. \$417,310; rye. \$226,766; wheat, \$1,318, 306; total, \$1,562,442; net decrease, \$536,226.

A comparison of average export prices in June, 1893, with those of June, 1892, shows a decided shrinkage in the last twelve months, except in oats and catment. The average export price of barley in June, 1802, was 50.13 cents a bushel; in June, 1803, it was 47.45 cents; decrease, 2.68 cents, or 5.22 per cent. Corn shrunk from 55.66 a bushel in June, 1892, to 47.95 in June, 1893, being a loss of 7.71 cents a bushel, or 13.8 per cent. Rye fell from 86.47 cents to 60.91 cents, being a decline of 25.56 cents a bushel, or nearly 30 per cent. Wheat decline 1 from 91.57 to 79.93 cents, being a loss of 15.64 cents, or more than 17 per cent. Wheat flour recoded from \$4.72 a barrel to \$4.42, being a decrease of 40 cents a barrel, or more than 6 per cent. The average export price of oats advanced published, answers the question as follows:

"The main reason why closer trade relations do not exist is that the mail and steam service of and between the two countries is so exceedingly limited and unsatisfactory. All the different steamship lines an increase of 55-100 of a cent, or nearly 22 per cent.

The exports of cotton during the ten months ended June 30, 1892, amounted to \$180,177,042, as compared with \$250,035,398 during the corresponding period of 1891-92, being a decrease of 869,858,356 or nearly 28 per cent. The exports for June, 1893, amounted to \$6,856,165, as compared with \$7,700,088 for June, 1892, being a decrease of \$934,823, or about 12 per cent. The average export price of cotton in June, 1892, was 8.3 cents a pound; in June, 1893, the average price was 8.09 cents, being a decline of 21-100 of a cent a pound, or 2.53 per cent. According to the foregoing figures, the percentage of decline in the price of cotton was less than one-half that in barley, less than one-fifth as great as that in corn, about one-twelfth that in rye, and about one-sevenfit that in wheat, while the percentage of decrease in the average price of wheat flour was nearly two and one-half times as great as that in the average price of cotton. for June, 1892, being a decrease of 8934,823,

SUBMARINE ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION. FEATURES OF TWO BOATS FAVORABLY THOUGHT OF BY NAVAL EXPERTS.

Washington, July 10 .- A few weeks ago the Navy Department opened proposels for constructing a submarine boat, and the answers received were submitted to a board of naval experts. The board has made a report saying that of all the plans submitted only two know as the Holland bout and the Baker boat, and the board seeks an opportunity to make a further investigation into their merits and to hear per-sonally from the inventors, both of which requests

The two heats selected for examination have some points of resemblance in general aspect. They are of the same size, measuring nearly 150 tons when subherget. Each uses steam as the propelling power when on the surface, and electricity, supplied by a submerged. When they dive under the water both bonts house their smokestacks and seal all openings

The essential feature of the Baker boot is the pro-This consists of two screw propellers, one on either

sydney in twenty-three days. Referring to the in a horizontal plane, and when the propeller at the stern drives the boat ahead a slight inclination of the rudders will cause her to dive beneath the surface. This boat has another rudder, arranged so as to cause her automatically to steer a straight course when under water, a most immortant point when the dackness below the surface is considered. She also has a regulator for her fin rudders, made on the plan of a Whitehead torpedo, which will keep the boat at any desired depth while she runs along under water. Each of the heats is fitted with tanks filled with compressed air, which will insure a quick return to the surface in case of any demangement of the propelling apparatus. The Faker boat is designed to make a speed of twive knots neave and ten knots under water, and the Holland beat to make fifteen knots on the surface and eight knots beneath it.

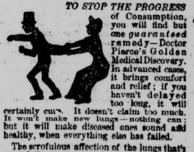
NO ACTION ON THE CHOCTAW CASES.

Washington, July 13.-Referring to the published report that the nine Choctaw Indians found guilty of murder were soon to be shot by order of Governor Jones, the special agent in charge of the Indians at ogee has telegraphed to the Interior Department

"The execution of the Choctaw prisoners has been suspended until August 4. No action has yet been taken by the United States Court. Inspector Falson is acting under justructions from the Secretary of the Interior."

APP INTMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY. Washington, July 13. Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: E. H. Humphrey, Omaha; T. Connor, Slate springs, Miss., with George H. Purcell, Black Hawk, Miss., alternate; P. W. Loomis, Norwich, Conn., with R. C. Burchard, Uncasville, Conn., alternate; W. P. Wooten, La Grange, N. C., with F. L. Carr, Castoria, N. C., alternate; D. H. Davis, Lansford, Penn., with E. D. Bricker, Chambersburg, Penn., alternate. Wil-frim Thomas, of Portland, Me., has been appointed alternate for the 1st Congress District.

Washington, July 13.-Secretary Revbert has authorized the preliminary acceptance of the cruiser Detroit. The acceptance will take place as soon as the



The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's caused Consumption, like eyery other form of Scrofula, and every blood-taint and discrete, yields to the "Discovery." It is the most effective blood-cleansor, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. In all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh—or \$500 in cash. This is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Hemedy.



ON CARPETS

Contar's Exterminators kills Roaches, Betats, Mice, Ants, Cockroaches, Fleas. Infallible resystems. No poison. No danger. 40 Clinton Place Navy Yard, and it is understood that the contract will have her there in a few days.

ASTWOOD AFTER A CONSULSHIP. HE IS THE MAN WHO WANTED TO EXHIBIT THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

Washington, July 13 (Special) .- H. C. Astwood, New-Orleans, is in Washington seeking the place Consul at San Domingo. He always professed to be a Republican until last year, and was appointed Conni by President Arthur. Early in 1880 Secretary Bayand dismissed him from the service on account of his chort to obtain the bones of Christopher Columbus at Sm Domingo and have them exhibited in the United State.

President Harrison refused to restore him to his old place on account of his irregularities while he we Consul. He came from San Domingo last year, too the stump for Cleveland and was paid for his speeches by the Democratic Committee. He now says that be in colored Democrat and that the Democratio party over a place to him. It is understood that many charges were filed against him in the State Department on a count of irregularities and misconduct while he Consul at San Domingo.

Mr. Astwood is a man of considerable intelligence and great plausibility. He seems to have become a Democrat for revenue only. His past official record is such, however, that it is doubtful whether so sincere a civil service reformer as Josiah Quincy will recommend that he be rewarded with a diplomatic recommend that he be rewarded with a diplomatic or consular appointment. It is said that when Mr. Antwood was dismissed by Secretary Bayard he refused to surrender the office, and a cable dispatch was sent is another person directing him to take charge. Mr. Antwood afterard became connected with a lottery company in San Domingo, it is said, and also neted as an agent and collected sums of money for a large Philadelphia firm, which, it is asserted, reaped no profit from his transactions.

IRBY REPLIES TO FARLEY.

THE SENATOR'S DENIAL OF CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM.

Charleston, S. C., July 13 (Special).-United States Senator Irby is out in a two-column reply to the charges made against him by Adjutant-General Farley in which the latter wrote: "But I cannot and will not submit to the long-continued private as well as anonymous abuse and misrepresentation of this lond-mouthed, vulgar-mannered bully and braggart, who has already disgraced us in Washington, and is now bringing discord into our own ranks by playing the part of a dictator and a tyrant."

Contrary to expectation, Senator Irby's reply to wholly unseasoned with personalities. He confines himself principally to answering the charge made by article published in "The Augusta Chronicle." Amo other things, he says that the article was written by James Tillman, a son of the ex-Congressman, to whom Farley had proposed to go into an alliance to best Butler for the Senate, and also to turn Governor Tills man and Senator Irby down. The charges made by Farley he denounces as false, and adds that the philipple against him is only the fulfilment of a scheme concocted last March. The Senator says that with this explanation he is done with the explanation he is done with the newspapera as a means of adjusting differences.

RAIN DELAYS WORK AT CAMP WERTS. Sen Girt, N. J., July 13.-The heavy rain this afterneon interfered with the work of getting Camp Werts, in order for the reception of the militia which is to come here Friday for a week's encampment. Governor Werts and other State officials are here. The Gov-ernor and the Court of Pardons will hold a meeting at this place to-morrow.

CARL SCHURZ'S ALLEGED NIECE.

Chicago, July 13.-A sensation was caused in the schurz, who, it was testified under oath, is a niece of Carl Schurz, former Secretary of the Interior, The young woman, according to the evidence, was shipped New-York four weeks ago, where she wandered schurz, of that city, sent her on to Chicago and she was found in a pitiful condition by the police. Yes terday her brother, Henry Schurz, of No. 912 Cly-bourne-ave., was apprised of the fact and brought her to the detention hospital. As she was not a resi-

HOKE SMITH SMOKES THE PIPE OF PEACE. Devil's Lake, N. D., July 13 .- Secretary Hoke Smith has visited Fort Totten Indian agency. He was me by 200 papils of the Indian Industrial School, led by an Indian band. The Indians made known their by an Indian Band. The Indians made shown the grievances. Chief Wannatan presented the pipe of pence to the Secretary.

Lake City, Fla., July 13.—The Florida Agricultural College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Hoke smith, the Secretary of the Interior.

COL, GRANT THE GUEST OF GEN. HARRISON. Cape May, N. J., July 13 .- Colonel Fred D. Grant, x United States Minister to Austria, is visiting General Harrison at Cape May Point.

MRS. KINMOUTH TO GET \$133,000 Asbury Fark, N. J., July 13 .- The wife of Dr. Hugh

S. Kinmouth, of this place, will get \$133,000 under the will of her uncle, Senator Leland Stanford, of California. Dr. Kinmouth is the physician who Stared prominently in the Carlyle Harris wife-poisoning case, in which he testified that he sold morphine to Helen Neilson Petts, Harris's wife.

THE JURY DISAGREES IN THE WORAW CASE. agree in the case of Mrs. Hilah Woram, charged with being an accessory to an assault on her daughter, Elizabeth Josephine, fifteen years old. The woman's husband is a veteran of the war and a policeman. Henry Bentley, a clerk of the Gorham Mauufacturing Company, is indicted as the principal in the crime. He took the witness stand to exonerate the crime. He took the witness stand to exonerate too girl's mother. He admitted his own guilt. Ambroso H. Purdy, for the defence, and Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre, for the People, then addressed the jury and Judge Cowing delivered his charge. After the jury had been out six hours it entered the court at 11 o'clock last night and said that it could not agree. Eight stood for conviction and four for se-quittal. Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre will move on Monday for a new trial, which will probably be held before Recorder Smyth.

A BIG SALE OF SHEEP PELTS.

About 35,00 sheep pelts in pickle and the horses and fixtures of the New-Jersey Sheep and Wood Com-pany, in Fifteenth-st., Jersey City, were sold at

GERMAN PROFESSORS ON THE SPREE.

A number of German professors arrived here yes They are going to Chicago, where some of them will be judges of awards at the World's Fair. Those in the party were: Professor C. Busley, of Kiel; Professor Engel, of Karlsruhe; Professor Hermann Fischer, of Hanover; Counsellor Fulscher, of Kiel; Professor Guth, of Prague; Professor Greseler, of Bonn; Director Gelhorn, of Laurahutte; Director Haarmann, Pro-fessor Imelmann, Professor Korner, Count Pourtalea, Professor Rein, Professor Stribeck, Professor Schmidt, Professor Albricht, Professor Westphal and Professor Wolff.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, trip a bottle of Syrap of Figs. as it acts and effectually on the kidneys, liver as youting fevers, headaches and other for Por sale in 50c. and 61 bottles by still feel of the sale o